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St. James's, February 18.

THE following Addreſs of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of Philadelphia, in the Province of Penſilvania in America, has been preſented to his Majeſty by Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Eſqrs. two of the Proprietors of that Province, being introduced by the Right Honourable the Earl of Lincoln, one of the Lords of his Majeſty's Bed-Chamber in Waiting: Which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of Philadelphia, in the Province of Penſilvania in America.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of Philadelphia, beg Leave to congratulate your Majeſty upon the glorious Succeſs of your Majeſty's Arms in the Reduction of Cape Breton; a Place of the utmoſt Conſequence to the Britiſh Empire in America, as it will be a Means of encreaſing the Navigation, and enlarging the Fiſhery of your Majeſty's Subjects, at the ſame Time that it deprives the French of thoſe Advantages, and prevents their annoying the Britiſh Colonies with their Privateers.

With all Humility we beg Leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we have a juſt Senſe of the manifold Bleſſings we enjoy under your Majeſty's auſpicious Reign; and with Hearts full of Gratitude do acknowledge your Majeſty's paternal Care to all your Subjects, however remote from your Royal Perſon: We cannot therefore but ſtand amazed, that there ſhould be ſuch People who would part with the Civil and Religious Liberties of Engliſhmen, and ſubmit themſelves to France and an abjured popiſh Pretender, and thereby entail upon their Poſterity Popery and Slavery.

We therefore, at a Time we hear that an unnatural Rebellion is begun in ſome Parts of your Majeſty's Kingdom of Scotland, beg Leave to teſtify our Abhorrence of theſe traiterous Deſigns.

May your Majeſty's Enemies be put to Confuſion; may your Reign be long and proſperous; and may there never be wanting a Deſcendant from your Majeſty's Illuſtrious Houſe, to inherit your Royal Virtues with your Dominions.

Given under our Common Seal at the City of Philadelphia, the 13th Day of November, in the Year of our Lord 1745, and in the Nineteenth Year of your Majeſty's Reign; and ſigned by Order of the Common Council, by

James Hamilton, Mayor.

Stockholm, Jan. 21, O. S. The general Converſation of this Town turns on the Diſaſters which have befallen the Swediſh Officers, engaged by the French Ambaſſador, ſince they left this Place. Fifteen or ſixteen of them, by former Accounts, had been put in Goal for Exceſſes committed by them on the Road to Gottenbourg; and we hear ſince, that ſeven or eight more are run away to Norway, for Fear of being taken up for Debt: Some have been wounded by the Boors, ſome have been drowned, and one Wallin, Son of the Biſhop of Gottenbourg, has been killed upon the Spot, in a Rencounter with another Officer, under the Walls of his Father's Houſe, who, happening to be at the Window, and alſo his Mother, were Eye-witneſſes of their Son's tragical Death. On the 13th Inſtant a Fire broke out at Gottenbourg, by which one Third of the Town has been conſumed, and moſt of the abovementioned Officers loſt their Equipages; and according to the laſt Letters, thoſe Gentlemen, for Want of Lodging, have been obliged to repair on board the Ship prepared for them; but we do not yet hear when they are to ſail.

Stockholm, Jan. 28, O. S. The Swediſh Officers are ſtill at Gottenbourg, and though we do not hear any Orders are come for diſmiſſing them, yet it is generally believed that will be the End of this Affair, as our Advices from all Parts ſay, that the projected Invaſion from France upon England is laid aſide.

Copenhagen, Feb. 15, N. S. An Ordonnance is juſt publiſhed here, dated the 7th Inſtant, N. S. which prohibits the Holding of Cattle Markets in Jutland till farther [illegible] a Means to prevent the Spreading [illegible]

[Price Two-pence.]

legion in that Province. The ſame Precaution is likewiſe obſerved in Zealand and Fuhnen. We have juſt received the following Advice, dated the 9th Inſtant from Gottenbourg: By a ſtrong Gale at N.W. laſt Sunday Night, the Frederick, which was to carry the Swediſh Officers, had the Misfortune to come a-ground between the Saw Mill and the Old Caſtle, and now that we have low Waters, there is not above eight or nine Foot where ſhe lays, though ſhe would require four or five Feet more to ſet her a-float. Yeſterday they were taking out her Guns. There is great Reaſon to believe that ſhe was bound for North Britain, becauſe People have been tamper'd with to go with the ſaid Ship, under Pretext that ſhe might poſſibly happen to be driven on that Coaſt.

Hague, Feb. 22, *N. S.* By Letters from Brabant arrived ſince laſt Poſt, the French had made an Attempt upon Fort Monterey with a Detachment of Two or Three Thouſand Men; but had met with ſo much Oppoſition, that they drew off again with conſiderable Loſs. The Prince of Waldeck marched Yeſterday from Mechlin towards Bruſſels, with all the Troops he could get together. This Morning the Council of State pronounced their final Sentence upon Colonel Appius, and the reſt of the Dutch Officers under Proſecution for Misbehaviour at the Battle of Fontenoy, and declared them all Cowards, (the Dutch Term is *Schelm*, the heavieſt Note of Infamy that can be inflicted upon any Military Perſon who is left to live) baniſhed them for ever, under Pain of Death, out of the Seven Provinces, and the Diſtrict of the Generality; with Confiſcation of their Goods, Eſtates, &c.

Willemſtadt, Feb. 23. We have Advice here by M. Chalmers, Lieutenant in Sconen's Regiment in this Service, that this Morning at Nine o'Clock he had met with and ſpoke to the Major of Naſſau's Dragoons, late of the Garriſon of Bruſſels, who had told him, that he was ſent Expreſs to the Hague by General Vander Duyn, to bring the States the News, that on the 19th the Garriſon of Bruſſels had capitulated; that the Conditions were, that the Garriſon was to be Priſoners of War, their Arms to be depoſited in the Arſenal of Bruſſels, till they were exchanged; the Baggage belonging to the Garriſon was to be ſent to Antwerp, Breda and Maeſtricht. The Britiſh Horſe-Guards and Horſe Grenadier Guards are on board, and the Blew Guards are now embarking.

Montroſe, Feb. 9. The laſt of the Rebel Army left this Place Yeſterday at Noon; it is judged their Route is for Aberdeen. All to the Southward of this Place is now clear of them. It is generally thought the Pretender's Son was here, a Perſon having been brought into this Town, and kept very privately all Friday Night laſt, and having moved off before Day-light on Saturday Morning. The Party here conſiſted of about 100 Gentlemen, 50 of what they call the Life Guards, 20 Huſſars, about 150 private Men, with Lord Elcho. Lord George Murray lodged three Miles from this Place on Thurſday Night laſt, and the ſame Day Lord Pitſligo paſſed by Brechin, and moſt of the common Men, excepting thoſe of the Clans, went that Road. There were not above 25 of the Men which came from France, that returned from Stirling, and Ten of thoſe remain here in order to throw themſelves at the Feet of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland. This Afternoon at Four o'Clock two Ships came to an Anchor at about the Diſtance of Half a League from this Place, one of which is ſuppoſed to be Admiral Byng.

Dunkeld, Feb. 9, *at Night.* By a Country Man juſt now returned from Dalnacardoch, who had been carrying Baggage for the Rebels, there is an Account, That on Friday Night laſt about 1000 of the Clans, with about 40 Gentlemen on Horſeback, 50 Baggage Horſes, together with all the Priſoners carried from Falkirk, who were in a miſerable Condition, ſome wanting Shoes and Stockings, arrived at Dalnacardoch in their Way towards the North: That Yeſterday their Artillery, with about 80 Cart Load of Baggage, was carried off from Blair, and that it was given out that they were driving them to Ruthven in Baddenoch: That Yeſterday in the Afternoon Lochiell, and ſome other Gentlemen, marched Northwards: That very few Men remained about Blair but what belong'd to Lord Lewis Gordon's Regiment: That the pretended Prince, and a Number of Gentlemen, continued at Blair this Morning, when the ſaid Countryman left that Place. All the Men preſſed out of this Country have already made their Eſcapes, and are returned home. The Rebels as yet continue to keep out Guards as far as down the Paſs of Killychranky.

Perth, Feb. 10. By Advices from Montroſe, the French, and a Number of Rebels, making together 700, upon ſeeing the Impoſſibility of getting from thence by Sea, as Admiral Byng watched them ſo cloſely, (after nailing and ſpoiling ſome Cannon which they could not carry from thence by Land) marched to Aberdeen and Peterhead. It is not quite certain whether the Pretender's Son is actually at Blair, or incognito with his other Party that is gone from Montroſe, but whatever the Reaſon of it is, the Rebels give out that he is every Day hunting and hawking at Blair. The Duke of Athol has publiſh'd a Declaration, requiring all his Vaſſals to come to Dunkeld and Kirk Michael, and join the Troops that are to be ſent thither to diſarm and apprehend the Rebels, on Pain of their being proceeded againſt with the utmoſt Severity in Caſe of Refuſal. Yeſterday General Campbell came hither to meet his Royal Highneſs the Duke, and brought with him four Companies of Weſtern Highlanders. Since writing the above, certain Intelligence is come in, that the Rebels had retired from Blair, upon our two Detachments taking Poſt at Caſtle Menzie and Dunkeld. It is now to be hoped, that they are fully prevented from forming a Corps any more, as we ſhall have Poſſeſſion of Blair, which is the firſt Place where they can rendezvous. Major General Campbell is to be ſent to the Weſtern Highlands, whilſt his Son remains here with about 600 Highlanders to go upon Parties. As ſoon as we can lay up our Magazines of Bread, we ſhall march Northwards by the Coaſt, to be more at Hand to ſend Detachments into the Hills, as it will be impoſſible for the whole Body to go that Way.

Whitehall, February 18.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint, Colonel Robinſon Sowle to be Colonel of His Majeſty's Marine Regiment of Foot, late under the Command of Major General Lowther, deceaſed.

Colonel

Colonel William Graham to be Colonel of the Regiment of Foot, late under the Command of Colonel Robinſon Sowle.

Lieutenant Colonel James Kennedy to be Colonel of the Regiment of Foot, late under the Command of Colonel William Graham. And,

Major General William Blakeney to be Lieutenant Governor of His Majeſty's Town and Citadel of Plymouth, in the Room of Lieutenant Governor Gybbon, deceaſed.

DIRECTIONS for Preparing and Adminiſtring Mrs. Stephens's *Medicine for the STONE, in a ſolid Form.*

1. TAKE of *Alicant* or *Caſtile* Soap, eight Ounces, of powdered Quick-Lime one Ounce, of Salt of Tartar a Dram. Shave the Soap, mix it with the Lime and Salt, and beat all into a ſoft Maſs, by adding thereto as much Water as is neceſſary for this Purpoſe.

2. The Weights here intended are the Apothecaries Weights, but the Medicine may be prepared by any others, Care being taken to preſerve the Proportion of the Ingredients here directed; that is, to make the Lime an eighth Part of the Soap, and the Salt an eighth Part of the Lime.

3. Quick-Lime may be reduced to Powder for the Purpoſe of this Medicine, either by dipping it in Water for a few Moments, or by expoſing it to the Air for ſome Days. This Powder is to be paſſed through a fine Sieve.

4. The Lime which is made from Lime-Stone is ſtronger than that made from Chalk, or the Shells of Eggs, Oyſters, &c. However, this laſt is ſufficiently ſtrong for the general Purpoſes of this Medicine, when highly calcined and freſh. And on the contrary, the ſtrongeſt Stone-Lime may be made weaker at Pleaſure, by being expoſed to the Air, or by repeated Affuſions of freſh Water.

5. Strong Lime is a more powerful Solvent than weak, but then it is more apt to occaſion Irritation and Pain in the Urinary Paſſages. New Soap appears alſo to be both more irritating, and more powerful than old.

6. The chief Uſe of the Salt of Tartar is to preſerve the Maſs ſoft. This is neceſſary that the Stomach may digeſt it eaſily, and the Bowels abſorb the efficacious Part in its Paſſage along them. If therefore it ſhould at any Time grow ſo hard and dry, as to lie heavy upon the Stomach, or paſs thro' the Body undiſſolved, it will be proper to beat it over again, with the Addition of a little more Water, and Salt of Tartar. The ſame Purpoſe may be obtained, by uſing a weaker Lime, or a leſs Proportion of a ſtrong one.

7. This Medicine muſt not be prepared in a Copper or Braſs Mortar, leſt it ſhould corrode the Metal, receive a Taint from it, and ſo occaſion Sickneſs or Vomiting.

8. The Method of adminiſtring it is as follows: Make each Ounce of the Maſs into ſix Rolls, of about two Inches in length, and a little taper at each End; and let the Perſon who has a Stone in the Kidneys or Bladder, take from Eighteen to Twenty-four of theſe Rolls, that is, from Three to Four Ounces of the Maſs, every Day. Leſs than Three Ounces every Day ought not to be depended upon for the Solution of a Stone; and I cannot authoriſe any one from Experience to take more than Four. Three, Four, or Five Rolls may be taken at once, and at any Hour of the Day, according as each Perſon finds his Stomach beſt able to digeſt them.

9. If one of theſe Rolls be laid lengthwiſe on the Tongue, and then a Mouthful of Water be taken and ſwallowed, the Roll will ſlip down along with the Water, ſo as ſcarce to be perceived in its Paſſage.

10. If the Patient drinks Lime-Water and Milk for his common Drink, during the Uſe of this Medicine, the Cure will be forwarded thereby: But then it will probably ſubject him to a greater Degree of Irritation and Pain in the Urinary Paſſages; and therefore is not adviſeable in Caſes where theſe Complaints are already conſiderable. Lime-Water is made by pouring a Gallon of cold Water upon a Pound of Quick-Lime, ſtirring it about, and after it has ſtood for two or three Hours, paſſing it thro' filtring Paper.

11. Where the Irritation and Pain are very great, alſo where the Patient is ſubject to diſcharge much Blood with his Urine, the Medicine ought to be prepared with a very mild Lime and Soap, and even with a leſs Proportion of Lime, than according to the foregoing Direction. The Salt of Tartar may alſo be left out, as the Maſs will not now be ſo apt to grow dry. But it ſeems requiſite to give the Medicine in due Quantity in ſuch Caſes, leſt the Stone ſhould happen to be of ſo brittle a Nature, as to fall into Fragments with ſharp Edges and Corners from a ſmall Quantity; at the ſame Time that, thro' Want of a due Quantity, the Urine is not powerful enough to make theſe Edges and Corners grow rotten, and fall off from the Fragments; but on the contrary, ſhould ſuffer theſe Fragments to continue rough and hard, and thereby to occaſion great Irritation, Pain and Danger. For the ſame Reaſon the Medicine ought not to be intermitted, whilſt rotten Fragments are voided.

12. Where a Perſon cannot ſwallow the Rolls, nor take a ſufficient Quantity of the above-mentioned Medicine in any other Form, the following may be directed in its Stead, viz. Mix equal Parts of powder'd Quick-Lime and Salt of Tartar together, and let the Patient take a Quarter of an Ounce of this mixed Powder in half a Pint of Milk three or four Times every Day. This Medicine appears to be of about equal Efficacy with that before-mentioned, but more apt to increaſe the Pain and Irritation. It cannot be taken in due Quantity in any other Vehicle beſides Milk, as far as I have been able to diſcover; and when not taken in due Quantity, it appears to me to expoſe the Patient to the Hazards mentioned in the laſt Article, in a greater Degree than the foregoing Medicine. This Powder ought to be mixed with the Milk, only a few Moments before it is taken; otherwiſe it will acquire a great Increaſe of Acrimony. Pot-Aſh purified by Solution, Filtration and Evaporation, or fixed Alkaline Salt of any Kind, may be uſed inſtead of Salt of Tartar, both in this and the foregoing Medicine.

13. A fixth or eighth Part of either of theſe Medicines taken every Day, ſeems ſufficient to prevent the Formation of Gravel or Gravel-Stones. Half an Ounce of mere Soap, or a Pint of ſtrong Lime-water, taken every Day, may alſo in general be ſufficient for the ſame Purpoſe. Neither is there any Reaſon to apprehend, that any of theſe Methods will be hurtful to the Health, tho' continued for many Years. On the contrary, Soap, Lime, and Lime-water, appear to be very ſalutary to moſt Perſons in the Decline of Life, and to be excellent Remedies in the Gout, in Jaundices, and in all ſuch Diſorders in the firſt Paſſages, as ariſe from, or are attended by Acidities there. Soap alone in the Quantity of half an Ounce, or an Ounce a Day, is very uſeful in habitual Coſtiveneſs, and in Obſtructions of the Catamenia, or Tendencies thereto, eſpecially if there be previous Pains; as is ſtrong Lime-water, mixed with an equal Quantity of Milk, and uſed for common Drink, in habitual Looſeneſſes. I am alſo inclined to believe, that a Diet, conſiſting of Bread, Milk, and Lime-water alone, if rigidly adhered to, and perſiſted in for a ſufficient Time, would be of the greateſt Service in many ſcorbutick and ſcrophulous Caſes.

Feb. 10, 1745-6. D. HARTLEY.

Skinners Hall, London, Feb. 18, 1745.

The Agents for the Captains, Officers, and Crews of the Prince Frederick, Duke, and Prince George, private Ships of War, do hereby give Notice, that they will, on Thurſday the 6th of March next, pay the Firſt Dividend of the Prizes Louis Eraſmus and Marqueſe D'Antin, to the Infants who were on board the Prince Frederick at the Taking the ſaid Prizes, who ſhall perſonally appear to receive the ſame, and againſt whom there is no Claim. And on Friday the next Day they will pay to the Infants belonging to the Duke, in the ſame Manner.

By the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Navy.

Theſe are to give Notice, that this Board will be ready to treat with ſuch Perſons as are deſirous to ſell and import the Stores undermentioned, for his Majeſty's Service, between Nine and Ten of the Clock each Morning, on the Days expreſs'd againſt the ſame, that they may attend with their Propoſals at thoſe Times, viz.

Friday, March 7. Iron.
Wedneſday, March 12. Dantzick Plank and Pruſſia Deals.
Friday, March 14. Norway Goods.
Wedneſday, March 19. Hemp.
Friday, March 21. Tarr.
Wedneſday, March 26. Riga Maſts.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Companies of his Majeſty's Ships Hampton Court and Edinburgh, who were at the Taking the following Prizes, viz. Pallas, Marie Margarite, St. Anne, L'Amiable Jeanne, Mercury, Gracieuſe, and four retaken Ships, that they will be paid their reſpective Shares on Board the ſaid Ships at Spithead, viz.

The Hampton Court the 27th of Feb. inſtant.
The Edinburgh the 28th Inſtant and 1ſt of March next.

The Shares of ſuch as are then undemanded will be paid at the King's Arms on Great Tower hill, between the Hours of Eleven and Two, the ſecond Wedneſday in every Month for three Years.

Advertiſements.

TO be peremptorily ſold, purſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before Thomas Bennett, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the ſaid Court, at his Houſe in Curſitors-ſtreet Chancery-lane, on Friday the 14th Day of March next, between the Hours of Four and Six in the Afternoon, The Manors or Lordſhips of Little Leigh and Preſton on the Hill in the County of Cheſter, the Eſtates of Charles Fletewood, Eſq; Particulars whereof may be had at the ſaid Maſter's Houſe.

NOtice is hereby given to all the Proprietors of the Shares in the Lands and Mines ſituate in Carnmoah, Nancothan, and Grambla, in the Pariſhes of Camborne, Redruth, and Gwennop, in the County of Cornwall, which were ſold by Sir William Pendarves to Meſſieurs Warren and Luke, that the Caſhier of the ſaid Lands and Mines is ready to pay the reſpective Dividends to all real Proprietors, and therefore they are expected to bring their Purchaſe Deeds to Mr. William Luke, at his Houſe in Caſtle-yard, Holbourn, London, or to Mr. John Richards, Caſhier of the ſaid Lands and Mines, at Truthall, near Helſton in Cornwall, on or before the 25th Day of March next, in order to their being intitled to the Reception of ſuch Dividends, for that no Perſon will be paid who cannot produce the Title Deeds for the Shares in the Premiſſes aforeſaid.

TO be ſold, to the beſt Bidder, on Wedneſday the 5th of March next, between the Hours of Eleven and One in the Forenoon, at the Star and Garter Tavern in Pall-mall, A certain Freehold Meſſuage or Tenement lately built, and ſituate in Pall-mall, between the two Turnings going into St. James's Square, late in the Poſſeſſion of Nicholas Oliviere a Bankrupt; together with a ſmall Meſſuage behind the ſaid Houſe, and next to the ſaid Square, being together of the yearly Value of 76 l. and proper to be ſold to one and the ſame Perſon: To which Purpoſe the Commiſſioners will attend at the ſame Place from Eleven until One on the ſame Day; and all Perſons, who have proved their Debts under the ſaid Commiſſion, may attend at the ſame Time. Particulars may be had of Mr. Croft, Mercer, in Bedford-ſtreet Covent-Garden, one of the Aſſignees; or of Mr. Pye, Attorney, the upper End of Conduit-ſtreet next to Swallow-ſtreet.

THE Creditors of Richard Ruſt, late of Fiſh-ſtreet Hill in the City of London, Haberdaſher of Small Wares, a Bankrupt, who have proved their reſpective Debts under the ſaid Commiſſion, are deſired to meet the Aſſignees of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate and Effects, at the Penſilvania Coffee-houſe in Birchin-Lane, on Wedneſday next being the 19th Inſtant, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, to aſſent or diſſent to the ſaid Aſſignees compounding one or more Debt or Debts due to the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt James Monk, late of Boſton in New England, but ſince of London, Merchant, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 24th of February Inſtant, the 1ſt of March next and on the 1ſt of April following, at Three in the Afternoon on each of the ſaid Days, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the ſecond Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Unwin, Attorney, at Wax-Chandlers-Hall in Maiden-Lane, London.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Benjamin Grant and William Manby, of Scarbrough, in the County of York, Flaxdreſſers and Partners in Trade, and they being declared Bankrupts, are hereby required to ſurrender themſelves to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 27th of February Inſtant, the 7th of March next, and on the 1ſt Day of April following, at Two in the Afternoon on each of the ſaid Days, at Mary Todd's Coffee-houſe in Hull, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of their Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the ſecond Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupts are required to finiſh their Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of their Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupts, or that have any of their Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Goforth, Attorney, in Hull.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt John Croxen, of Southminſter in the County of Eſſex, Draper, Grocer and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 24th of February inſtant, and on the 1ſt of March next, and on the 1ſt of April following, at Three in the Afternoon, on each of the ſaid Days, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the ſecond Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Burnett, Attorney, in Barnard's Inn in Holbourne, London; or to Mr. Samuel Trew, Attorney at Law at Maldon in Eſſex.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt Thomas Kiddall, late of the Pariſh of Weſton in the County of Hertford, Mealman and Chapman, intend to meet on the 15th of March next, at Eleven in the Forenoon, at the Houſe of Edward Marſhall, being the White Horſe in Baldock in the ſaid County of Hertford, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt Henry Hutchinſon, late of London, Merchant, intend to meet on the 25th Day of March next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt William Hall, of the Bridge-yard in Southwark, in the County of Surry, Merchant, intend to meet on the 11th Day of March next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

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EXTRAORDINARY.

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THURSDAY, *February* 20, 1745.

Glouceſter, at Anchor off Montroſe, February 10.

THE Hazard Sloop ſailed from Montroſe the 27th of laſt Month, about Three in the Afternoon, and by what we have been told from the Shore ſince our being here, we are inclined to think that ſome body of Note went off in her; for it is well known, that between Two and Three on Monday Morning the 27th, there came to Montroſe from Dundee a cloſe Chaiſe with two Gentlemen in it, one of them much muffled up, and embarked immediately on board the Hazard, and no body was afterwards ſuffered to go on Shore from her, or to go on board her; and great Preparations were made of Proviſions of all Kinds, and laid in before ſhe ſailed; and from the Wind ſhe ſailed with, we imagine ſhe went directly for France, for it was contrary for her going to the Northwards; and the Day after ſhe ſailed, we had a violent Storm at North and North-Weſt, which muſt have driven her away to the Southward, if ſhe had not been bound that Way. Captain Balfour of the Bridgewater has burnt the Spaniſh Privateer which he found ſome time ago in the ſmall Port of Peterhead, having firſt taken out the Captain and 35 Men. The Captain of her reports, that there are four or five Sail more on their Paſſage, with Arms and Ammunition, that are to go to ſome Port on the Weſt Coaſt of Scotland, where he ſhould have gone, but the Weather proved ſo very bad, as to oblige him to come North-about, and his Pilot brought him to Peterhead.

[Price Two-Pence.]

Glouceſter, at Anchor off Montroſe, February 12. We have received Advice from Montroſe, that all the Rebels have left that Town, and are march'd Northwards to Aberdeen, except ſome ſmall Parties that haunt about in the Neighbourhood, particularly at Stonehive, a fiſhing Town about fourteen Miles to the Northward of Montroſe. Before they left this Place, they ſpiked up all their Cannon, except four 6 or 9 Pounders which they embarked on board of two Boats to be carried to Aberdeen, to fortify the Bridge of the River Dee, where they give out they will make a Stand againſt the King's Troops. One of the Boats ſail'd with two of them on Saturday laſt, the Day before we came here; and the other, upon our anchoring off the Port, finding it impoſſible to get out, landed them again upon the Beach: And as the Town is every Night alarmed with the Return of theſe Vagabonds, and being uncertain of the Time when his Royal Highneſs's Troops would March this Way, it has been thought moſt adviſeable, for preventing Diſturbances, to order Captain Gore on Shore with Fifty of his Marines, to take Poſſeſſion of the Town, till ſuch Time as his Royal Highneſs ſhall think proper to ſend a Detachment from his Army to relieve him. The Admiral will ſend likewiſe into the Harbour, as ſoon as the Wind and Weather will permit, his Majeſty's Sloop the Saltaſh, which will not only ſecure a Retreat to Captain Gore, if the Rebels ſhould return in any Numbers, but prevent any landing from the French in that Harbour, if we ſhould be blown off by bad Weather, or be drawn off by Chance.

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